

Joe Fitzgerald Steps Down from Steering Committee

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*News and information about
the premier map collections of
the Library of Congress.*

Joe Fitzgerald, M.D., has served as a Steering Committee member of the Phillips Map Society since 2000. Recently, he stepped down from the Steering Committee but intends to stay active in the world of maps. Dr. Fitzgerald is a vigorous promoter of maps and a self-proclaimed "map-o-holic." He describes how he became involved with maps and what he has enjoyed about the Phillips Map Society. Dr. Fitzgerald lives in Miami.

As an undergraduate at Harvard University, I majored in history and went on to medical school at the University of Virginia. A few years later in 1957, as a surgery intern and resident in New York City, I used to go with a couple of friends to bookstores in Lower Manhattan to look—not to buy—because I did not make more than \$75 a month. One day, at the bookstore Dauber and Pine, there were three maps for sale. One was the so-called "Beaver Map of North America." I was fascinated by it and wanted to buy it. The store owner said he would sell all three for \$75.

Dear reader, imagine my sticker shock! Since that was all I made in a month, he said I could pay for them over a period of time. So I agreed and gave him all the money I had in my pocket, except for \$2 to take a taxi back to the hospital where I lived, because the maps were too big to carry on the subway.

My next brush with maps occurred when I was serving as a "jump doctor" for an Army paratroop battalion in Mainz, Germany from 1960 to 1962; during that time, I held the rank of captain. Then I was making a bit more money and was able to buy more maps, because the German Mark was almost nine to the U.S. Dollar. I collected maps of European cities and cartography reference books.

Well friends, that was the beginning of the addiction that made me a "map-o-holic."

In 1993, Marcia Kanner and I organized a map event called "An Afternoon with Historic Maps." We attracted some fifty-five people to the event. This was the origin of the Miami International Map Fair, which is in its 22nd sea-



son. We continue to showcase antique maps, rare books, panoramas and atlases from around the world.

My interests led me to join the Phillips Map Society in 1995 of which I became a Steering Committee member in 2000. The Society has helped me stay involved in maps. And for that, I would like to thank Ralph Ehrenberg. Over the years, I have enjoyed getting to know Ralph and John Hébert, their wives, and other committee members. The meetings are very informative, and I have learned a lot about the Library of Congress during my visits. The staff members do a wonderful job.

By Joe Fitzgerald, M.D.

Archive of 'GIS Father' Comes to G&M

For many years, I have kept three books on the desk in my office, and they are considered by some to be classics in the field of analytical geography and early Geographic Information Systems ("GIS"). They sit on the shelf more for inspiration than for reference, but rarely a week goes by that I don't find myself paging through them.

Two of the titles, Peter Haggett and Richard Chorley's *Network Analysis in Geography* (1969), and William Bunge's *Theoretical Geography* (1962) are probably known to many of the members, as they are classics in the field of modern cartography.

The third, however, might be more of a surprise. This book, now more a collection of loose papers, having been continually used over the years, is Roger Tomlinson's thesis from the University of London, called, *The Application of Electronic Computing Methods and Techniques to the Storage, Compilation, and Assessment of Mapped Data* (1974).

Roger Tomlinson passed away on February 9, 2014, at the age of 80. He was one of the great pioneers in GIS, a term that he coined in 1962 and a field that he helped to invent. Most of his developmental work in the earliest years of the experimentation with computer mapmaking and geographic analysis was for the Canadian Land Inventory, where he created the first geographic databases and techniques for studying land use. Many are still used today by GIS analysts across Canada.

Tomlinson was a visionary and recognized in his early published papers, along with a few others in geography at the time, that computers could be used to improve geographic analysis. The obvious next step was to improve the lives of regular people

through smarter land development, urban planning, and geographic design.

In his thesis, Tomlinson set out a program for the use of GIS in geography, and he wrote how it might affect policy decisions in areas well beyond academic research: "Within the discipline... it is suggested that the mutual development of formal spatial models and geographic information systems will lead to future beneficial shifts of emphasis in both fields of endeavor. Within government, there are expected changes in operational procedure and the possibility of changes in decision making processes that deeply affect the lives of citizens...it is apparent that the development of GIS cannot sensibly proceed in isolation, but must be undertaken as an integral part of the very large structure of data gathering, data analysis, and decision making."

As part of the Library's History of GIS and Computer Cartography Project, the technical and personal papers of this great computer and cartographic pioneer have been donated by his widow, Lila, to G&M. This has been made possible by the help and dedication to the history of GIS by Duane Marble, a GIS pioneer in his own right, who first contacted me several years ago about our program and who has been instrumental in bringing this important gift to the Library.

Tomlinson's papers will, in the near future, be made available to researchers alongside those of other archival collections of modern and pioneering cartographers like John Snyder, Nicolas Chrisman, Alden Colvocoresses, Fredrick Doyle, Marie Tharpe, and many others, as we seek to make the Division a center for research in the history of computer cartography.

By John Hessler



The Philip Lee Phillips Map Society of the Library of Congress is named in honor of Philip Lee Phillips (1857-1924), the first Superintendent of Maps at the Library of Congress when the Hall of Maps and Charts was established in 1897.

The group is a non-profit, voluntary association whose objective is to develop, enhance, and promote the work of the Geography and Map Division by advancing its publication, education, exhibition, preservation and acquisition programs.

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G&M Chinese Cartography Book in Review

Retired Diplomat Provides Historical Context

Editor's Note: This article originally appeared in The Portolan and appears courtesy of The Washington Map Society.

Reading Imperial Cartography: Ming-Qing Historical Maps in the Library of Congress. Taiwan: Academia Sinica Digital Center and Washington: The Library of Congress, 2013. Hard-bound, 10.5 x 14.5 inches, 444 pages, 157 maps, table of contents, three prefaces, essay, user's guide, appendix, English and Chinese. Limited Edition. ISBN 978-986-03-9363-7. NT\$1500.

Available to the first 200 Philip Lee Phillips Map Society members who join or rejoin in 2014 with a donation of \$100 or more; limited to one copy per member. Membership information at www.loc.gov/philips

Reviewed by Harold E. Meinheit

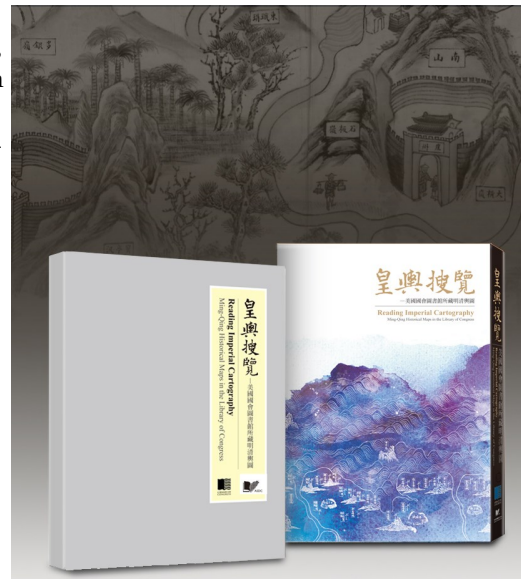
One of the largest collections of Chinese maps in the western hemisphere has its home in the Library of Congress. Although well-known to scholars working on traditional Chinese cartography, the collections have been less accessible to a more general audience of map enthusiasts, in part because of the challenges of language but also because of the difficulty in understanding a non-Western tradition of cartography. With the publication of *Reading Imperial Cartography: Ming-Qing Historical Maps in the Library of Congress*, this remarkable map collection should find a much wider audience, both in the West and in China.

In a textbook example of international cooperation, G&M and Taiwan's Academia Sinica have produced a high-quality, folio-sized book that will appeal to scholars as well as to anyone who appreciates the extraordinary beauty of early Chinese maps. For those unfamiliar with Chinese cartography, an essay by Cordell Yee, a member of the Phillips Map Society Academic Committee, provides an excellent overview, emphasizing

the persistence of traditional map-making up to the late 19th century, despite the introduction of western techniques by Jesuit missionaries. Dr. Lin Tien-jen of Academia Sinica describes the salient features of each map presented in the book and his analysis is summarized in English by Min Zhang, G&M's cataloging team leader. Especially valuable to scholars is the appendix prepared by Min Zhang that lists G&M's pre-1900 Chinese maps with bibliographic information and notes.

The 157 maps in this book were selected from over 400 pre-1900 Chinese maps in G&M's holdings and are grouped into nine broad categories, each treated in a separate chapter: (1) General Maps; (2) Local Administrative Maps; (3) Flood Control and Embankment Maps; (4) Military and Traffics [sic] Maps; (5) City Maps; (6) Political and Boundary Maps; (7) Maps of Temples, Palaces, and Royal Gardens; (8) Maps of Social and Economic Conditions; and (9) Mixed-theme Maps. As Cordell Yee notes in his introductory essay, almost all of these maps would have been made by Chinese scholar-officials, who were expected to know how to draw and use them as part of their governmental functions.

A group of rare atlases opens the first chapter on general maps. The Ming atlases generally follow the style of the most influential mapmaker of the period, Luo Hongxian (1504-1564), whose atlas, *Guang yutu* (Enlarged Terrestrial Atlas), c. 1555, was noted for its use of scaling grids and served as a model for many years. Several of those from the Qing Dynasty reflect the style of "Complete Maps of all under Heaven" (*tianxia quantu*), popu-



lar from the late 1600s to the mid-1800s. The "Great Qing Dynasty's Complete Map of all Under Heaven" (pp. 86-87) is one such example. Atlases also appear in later chapters, with a particularly striking work in the chapter on military maps -- the Ming atlas of Quanzhou prefecture in Fujian province (pp. 284-290). Created late in the reign of the Wanli emperor (after 1602), the atlas portrays military and commercial locations in what was then southeast China's most important port for international trade.

Flooding was a perennial problem for the Ming and Qing dynasties, and a major concern for local officials, who produced richly detailed maps of the waterways in the areas under their administration. Reflecting the importance of river control is the extensive collection in the chapter on flood control and embankment maps. In fact, this chapter holds more maps (forty-seven) than any of the other chapters. The Grand Canal and major Chinese rivers are represented, but maps of the Yellow River,

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G&M Specialist and Colleagues Explore Columbus' *Book of Privileges*

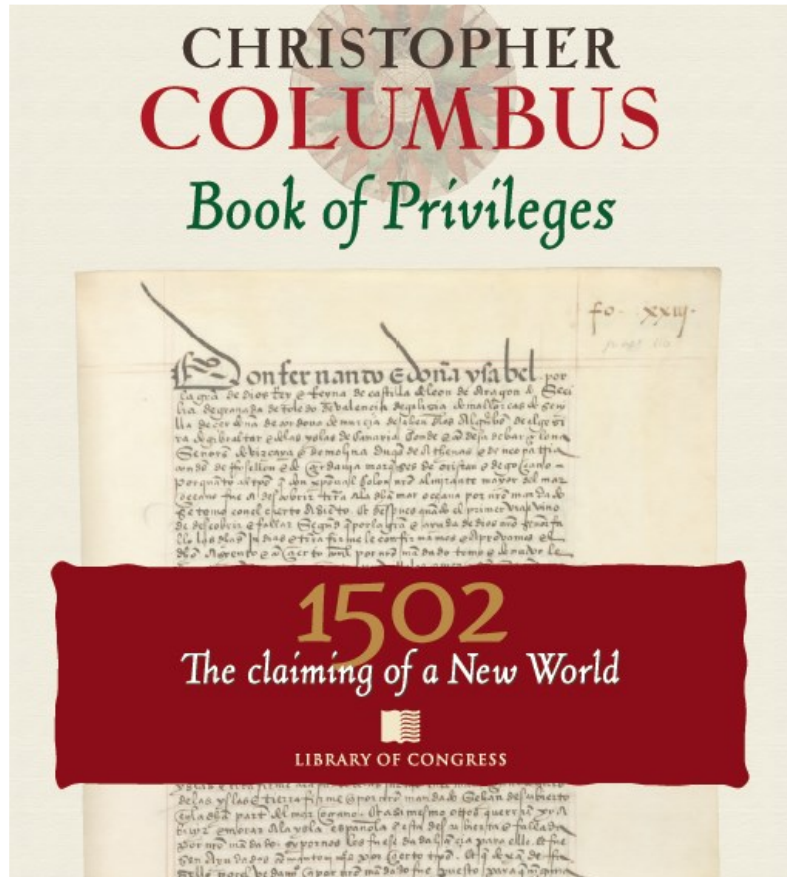
The lands known today as North and South America were first referenced in a letter by the Vatican in 1493. It was less than a year after Columbus landed in the West Indies.

John Hessler, G&M Specialist, Chet Van Duzer, invited scholar at the John Cater Brown Library, and Daniel De Simone, Librarian of Folger Shakespeare Library, have researched and analyzed that document in their new book, *Christopher Columbus Book of Privileges: The Claiming of a New World*. Published by Levenger Press, it is available online from Levenger, as well as from the Library of Congress bookstore. The 184-page hardcover book is sized at 10" x 13".

Book of Privileges is a compilation of contracts, decrees, and privileges granted by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to Christopher Columbus. The documents vested the Italian explorer, known as Don Cristobal Colon in his day, with the legal power to act on behalf of the Spanish crown and to journey in search of a route to Asia.

Only four copies of the book are known to exist, however, the Library's is the only one that contains the Papal Bull *Dudum siquidem*. The four-page letter that Pope Alexander VI composed on September 26, 1493, is the first known written reference of the New World.

The book was completed in 1502, shortly before Columbus's fourth and final voyage to the Americas. Columbus hired lawyers and notaries to validate documents issued from the Spanish crown, which he used to support his claim for rewards that he believed were owed to him for the successful



discovery of a new route to the East Indies (or so he thought), as well as the conquest and Christianization of new lands brought under the dominion of Spain. The book's publication resulted in legal dispute between Columbus and the monarchy.

Mr. Hessler and his co-authors examine the book from different perspectives. Investigating the structure of medieval and Renaissance law on which *Book of Privileges* is based, Mr. Hessler explains how the documents would have been written and, just as significant, how they would have been understood at the time. In addition, he translates key passages from the documents.

Mr. Hessler argues that the book is historically important because it laid the foundation for the exploration and conquest of the New World.

Creating an historic and geographic context, Mr. Van Duzer, who also translates key sections of the book, explains why Columbus was convinced that he had reached Asia.

Lastly, Mr. De Simone discusses the bibliographic resources pertaining to Columbus that the Library of Congress has amassed and the role that *Book of Privileges* plays in them. He also recounts how the Library's copy narrowly escaped a fire.

By Ryan Moore

G&M Reading Room Redesigned, Reopened



This summer, G&M's Research Center (formerly known as the Reading Room) underwent a complete redesign and renovation, its first since established in 1980 in the basement of the Library's Madison Building (LM-B01). The reference desk (left) has been resituated in the center of the room. Research computers and GIS-dedicated terminals (geographic information systems) are available to registered readers. An enclosed space is available for meetings and to researchers who wish to photograph materials. In the back of the room is a space dedicated to lectures and public forums, which will allow the Research Center to remain open during such events. Free WiFi is available and research tables have outlets for portable electronic devices. Stop by and take a look!

WWI Map Exhibit on Display in G&M

Marking the hundredth anniversary of the start of World War I, G&M has on display maps created during the war that depict trench warfare, strategic military plans, the war at sea and peace settlements. The exhibit is in the foyer of the Division located in the basement of Madison Building (LM-B1) and will be on display until the end of November.

The exhibit complements a recently published guide to the Division's WWI maps by G&M staff member Ryan Moore titled, *Maps of the First World War: An Illustrated Essay and List of Select Maps in the Library of Congress*. All Phil-

lips Map Society members may receive a free copy.

The maps primarily were drawn from the Summerall, Tasker Bliss, and Willard Prince collections. Summerall was the commander of the American Fifth Corps and ordered an attack on the last day of the war, which resulted in a congressional inquiry. His plan for artillery fire on that infamous day is on display. Bliss was a general and served as President Woodrow Wilson's military advisor during the peace negotiations in Paris. His once top-secret, brilliantly colored, wall-sized map that depicts the last day of the war is available for view-

ing. Prince was a sergeant and a cartographer who made the maps used by American soldiers, and he gained notoriety after the war for designing the Heisman Trophy for the Downtown Athletic Club.

For more information contact Chief Ralph E. Ehrenberg at (202) 707-1992 or rehrr@loc.gov

History Professor Joins Academic Committee

Has Strong Interest in American Cartography

Susan Schulten joins the Phillips Map Society Academic Advisory Committee. She is professor and chair of the history department at the University of Denver, and is the author of *Mapping the Nation: history and cartography in nineteenth-century America* (2012) and *The Geographical Imagination in America, 1880-1950*, both published with the University of Chicago Press. She received her B.A. from the University of California at Berkeley, and her doctorate from the University of Pennsylvania.

Some of her recent work includes "The Civil War and the Origins of the Colorado Territory," *Western Historical Quarterly* (2013), which was awarded the annual prize for best article to appear in the journal; other articles include: "Emma Willard and the Graphic Foundations of American History," *Journal of*

Historical Geography 33 (2007), and "Barack Obama, Abraham Lincoln, and John Dewey," *The DU Law Review* (2009).

Professor Schulten teaches courses on Lincoln, the Civil War and Reconstruction, America at the turn of the century, the history of American ideas and culture, the Great Depression, the Cold War, war and the presidency, and the methods and philosophy of history.

In 2010, she was named a Fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation; in 2013, the Pacific Coast Branch of the American Historical Association awarded Professor Schulten the Norris Hundley Prize for the most distinguished work of history published in 2012 written by a scholar living in the American and Canadian west. She also writes for the *New York Times*



"Disunion" series, which commemorates the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War. She also writes about the relationship of maps and history for *The New Republic*.

For more on her research see www.mappingthenation.com.

Cataloging Team Focuses on Latvia

Seanna Tsung, G&M Cataloging Specialist, led a team of interns to catalog the Division's Title Collection for Latvia. The Title Collection consists of maps received by the Division prior to 1968 and are not represented in the online catalog. They are often of interest to historians and contain both political and geographical features.

The Latvian map cataloging efforts were made in preparation for an event on September 11 at the Library sponsored by the American Latvian Association: "Second Conference on Latvian Diaspora Archives, Libraries, and Material Culture." G&M's maps of Latvia were

featured at the event.

The special skills of the three interns were utilized to complete the project. Daira Moruss conducted an analysis of the maps and created a reference guide. Ms. Moruss has a bachelor's in English literature from Michigan State University and a master's degree from Wayne State University in linguistics. Her thesis, "Isolating the Agent: An Examination of Agentive Compounds in Latvian," dealt with complex word formations in Latvian.

Julia Cater cataloged the maps, creating entries for 100 maps in Latvian, Russian, German, and Latin. This fall, Ms.

Cater will begin her studies in library science at the University of Illinois.

Natalia White provided Russian language translation. Ms. White has a master's in library science from the University of Maryland, where she has worked for many years as a chemistry lab instructor.

By Ryan Moore

Diplomat Reviews G&M's Book on Chinese Maps

Story continued from page 3

"China's River of Sorrows," take center stage. The 1782 map of the source of the Yellow River (pp. 196-198) also serves as a good example of the point made by Cordell Yee that early Chinese maps were not considered complete unless accompanied by text. In this case, the text is in both Chinese and Manchu, the language of the Qing rulers.

Military affairs and border defense were also priorities for Ming and Qing government officials and required maps. The representation of the Great Wall and the naming of various tribes on Ming maps illustrate the preoccupation with the northern border. Another major concern was the threat of Japanese pirates along the coast. Several beautiful coastal maps on scrolls were made to help officials deal with this threat. By the late 19th century, maps began to reflect the Qing Dynasty's preoccupation with European threats, as seen in two detailed military maps of sections of Guangxi's border with Vietnam (p. 291 and pp. 364-365), where the Chinese and the French came into conflict in 1884-1885.

Besides serving the practical purposes of government, traditional Chinese maps were often works of art, done in a pictorial style that merged cartography with landscape painting, an art form popular with the scholar-officials who governed Ming-Qing China. Many examples exist, such as the dramatic early-Qing period map of the Min Jiang, picturing a river bordered with soaring mountain peaks as it flows through Sichuan and Hubei provinces (pp. 270-273). Not to be outdone is the spectacular panoramic view of the Qing emperors' summer palace and gardens at Rehe, northeast of Beijing (pp. 374-376).

One of the local administrative maps also demands the reader's attention. Dating to the early Qing period, the *Taiwan di li tu* (pp. 123-126) folds out to four



Bird's-eye view of Taiwan that shows busy life of native island people and defense walls during Kangxi period (1684-1722).

pages and portrays incredible detail, including Chinese and tribal houses, soldiers, government officials, and even a group of men hunting deer. (Deer skins were one of Taiwan's main exports.) Like most maps of Taiwan before the late 19th century, the map shows only the western side of the island, terminating at the central mountain range. The eastern side had not yet "come onto the map" (*ru bantü*) and did not until Qing authorities extended their administration in the wake of the brief Japanese military occupation of the southern tip of the island in 1874. Shortly thereafter, Qing maps began to show the entire island, including details of the eastern side, as seen in two maps of Taiwan produced in 1878 and 1880 (pp. 128-129 and pp. 120-121).

Comprehensive as this bi-lingual annotated atlas of maps is, there are other early Chinese maps in the Library of Congress that might be mentioned. Besides the primary collection in G&M, some additional early Chinese maps are to be found in the Library's Asian Division, where they are often included in books or gazetteers. For his recent book on the Bodleian Library's Selden Map (reviewed elsewhere in this issue

of *The Portolan*), Robert Batchelor photographed important 16th-century maps found in the Asian Division. These include maps from Luo Hongxian's *Guang yutu* and a map of Japanese pirate routes from Zheng Ruozeng's *Chouhai tubian* ("Ocean Plan: Compilation of Maps"). As suggested by Professor Li Xiacong of Beijing University in his bi-lingual carto-bibliography, *Descriptive Catalogue of the Traditional Chinese Maps Collected in the Library of Congress* (Beijing, 2004), further research is needed to focus on the Asian Division's maps. Nonetheless, scholars and map-lovers will find an unprecedented wealth of material in *Reading Imperial China*, a fine work of art and an essential book for anybody interested in traditional Chinese cartography.

Harold Meinheit is a former American diplomat with wide experience in Asia. A regular contributor to The Portolan, his article in the Winter 2008 issue ("A Glimpse Into Vietnam's Turbulent 19th Century") offers some thoughts on the map of Vietnam on page 360 of the book under review. He is a member of the Washington Map Society and currently serves as its secretary.

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